D/GC POLICY GUIDELINES FOR INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY REPRESENTATION

There is a continuing requirement to reflect official policy concerning international boundary representation on maps produced by the Cartography Division. The Department of State is responsible for determining such policy which is reflected in the following guidelines:

Disclaimers

- 1. With obvious exceptions, all unclassified maps shall carry a boundary disclaimer(s). Unless specifically required, classified maps will not carry such disclaimer(s). When unclassified base maps, that have disclaimers, are used secondarily in a classified manner the disclaimers may be retained.
- 2. On standard base maps disclaimers, as required, are mandatory. On page-size base maps and smaller, the standard disclaimer alone usually will suffice.
- 3. On very small-scale-small-size unclassified maps and cartograms, the inclusion of a disclaimer is subject to judgment and may be omitted where impractical.
- 4. Where applicable, a "names" disclaimer also will be used in addition to the "boundary" disclaimer. Within the same guidelines as described in items (1), (2), and (3) above, a "combined" disclaimer may be employed. (See item 5,d) below). Currently, the following areas require a "names" disclaimer: Mainland China, Soviet Zone of Germany, Baltic States. North Korea, and North Viet-Nam.
 - 5. The disclaimers are as follows:
 - a. Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.
 - b. The United States Government has not recognized the incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union.
 - c. The United States Government does not recognize as final the de facto western limit of Polish administration in Germany.
 - d. Names and Boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative.

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International Boundaries

- 1. On standard base maps, 3 categories of international boundaries may be shown:
 - a. International Boundary
 - b. International Boundary, Indefinite and/or in dispute ____x___
 - c. Other line of separation or sovereignty—
 (when applied in the seas a finer line of the same symbol)

 Category (c) above need not be a legend item.
- 2. On page-size base maps and smaller, two categories of international boundaries may be shown:
 - a. International Boundary (combines categories (a) and (b) in item (1) above).
 - b. Other line of separation or sovereignty. (When applied in the sea, a finer line of the same symbol.) Category (b) above need not be a legend item.

Ch/D/GC/RR 24 May 1963

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Cartography Division

Prior to December 1947, the predecessor organization of what is now the Cartography Division existed as an integral part of the Department of State and worked principally in the field of cartographic support with the offices of the Department.

1. Authority

Under the authority granted in a Presidential Directive of

22 January 1946, and National Intelligence Authority Directive No. 5,

and with specific approval of the National Intelligence Authority under

date of 26 June 1947, the Central Intelligence Agency (then the Central

Intelligence Group) established on 1 October 1947 a central map intelligence service for all Intelligence Advisory Board agencies. This

change was effected through the transfer of the Map Intelligence Division,

its equipment, holdings and personnel, from the Department of State

to the Central Intelligence Group. The Cartography Division was a part

of the Map Intelligence Division which was transferred. Upon completion

of the transfer in December 1947, the Department of State agreed to

abolish its cartographic activities and utilize the newly established

services of the Central Intelligence Group.

At the time of the transfer, it was agreed that the Cartography Division assume an obligation to produce maps of all types needed by the Department. This was to provide for a continuation of the cartographic services which had existed in the Department for a number of years. Requests for cartographic work from the Department came through the Office of the Geographer and were served as priority requirements to be completed to meet the schedules and deadlines of the Department. All requests for Approximation the Cartography Cartography 2-04156A000100070006-5

2. Development

During the intervening years, the Cartography Division has supported the Department of State on a continuing basis for all map construction that has been required. Types of maps prepared for the Department are those dealing with such topics as immigration quota areas, consular district delineations, location of Foreign Service posts, contributions to Department publications such as the Bulletin, Background, and position papers on various departmental problems, especially concerned with boundaries and treaties.

within the last five to six years, the Department of State has enlarged its graphics unit in their Publications Division, which prepares presentation and briefing materials. This unit does not have a geographic or cartographic capability of producing substantive maps for the Department. The Cartography Division works closely with this unit, furnishing separation plates, a limited amount of type and symbols, and advice in solving technical graphics problems. It is our understanding that this unit prepares some page-size maps and charts to accompany State's contributions to the NIS program.

Papartment of State requirements for cartographic support have been fairly stable, and never in excess of four percent of the Division's expabilities. On the other hand, the requirements for NIS base and substantive maps, maps for National Estimates, cartographic support of clandestine operations and special subject maps for economic, geographic, current and scientific intelligence reports have increased tremendously over the years, so much so that real priority production problems force extensive use of overtime.

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To illustrate D/GC support of the Department, the experience in FY 1960 is representative. In that year, the Cartography Division processed 83 requests for cartographic support. Of this number, 22 were State contributions to the NIS program, and the remaining 61 were for the Office of the Geographer or other components of the Department. Total manhours expended for this production were 2,366 or 3.6% of the available capability of the Division.

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4. Advantages of the Present Situation

Through agreements established with the Office of the Geographer,
Department of State, for the screening and forwarding of requests
from all components of the Department, the Cartography Division is
able to give prompt cartographic service to meet all of the needs
which have been received from departmental requesters. This arrangement
utilizing the capabilities of the Office of the Geographer also provides
a substantive checkpoint for all requests from the various offices of
the Department. In return, the Cartography Division has been able to
utilize the services of the Geographer in verifying various types of
substantive data, particularly boundary information and territorial
claims, in order that published maps are in compliance with Department
of State policy.

Without having the expense and the organizational responsibility for a cartographic organization, the Department is able to satisfy its needs for all kinds of cartographic service. To my knowledge, there has been no denial of any legitimate request and no long delays in receiving the finished cartographic product in quantities sufficient to meet departmental needs.